# Exhibit 13

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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4	BLACK LOVE RESISTS IN THE RUST, et al.,
5	individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,
6	Plaintiffs,
7	-vs- 1:18-cv-00719-CCR
8	CITY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., et al.,
9	Defendants.
10	
11	EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL OF JOSEPH GRAMAGLIA
12	APPEARING REMOTELY FROM
13	ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK
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15	
16	September 22, 2023
17	9:05 a.m 5:15 p.m.
18	pursuant to notice
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21	REPORTED BY:
22	Carrie A. Fisher, Notary Public
23	APPEARING REMOTELY FROM ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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services, and the housing officers worked out of a housing station which is the station that I used to work at when I was a housing officer from '94 to '96 and their primary function was to patrol the housing developments and respond to any issues that the BMHA hierarchy -- concerns that they had.

- Q. And as deputy commissioner for operations, were you part of the Housing Unit command structure?
- A. And forgive me, I don't recall when they were disbanded. I believe that I was at the time.

  Honestly, I didn't look at the dates again. I believe there was a short time frame I think that I was. So if you happen to know the date that they were disbanded, you'd help me out.
  - Q. Yes. I believe that the Housing Unit was disbanded around June of 2020 or July.
- A. Okay. Yeah, so I would have --
- Q. July of 2020.

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- A. So I would have been responsible for them for two years.
- Q. And so what were your responsibilities with

specifically about Internal Affairs complaints
I think that we'll -- we will know that so
maybe I can clarify the question.

I'm not necessarily -- I mean for this question I'm not speaking about Internal Affairs complaints, but were you aware generally of complaints by the tenants' council and by residents of -- about aggressive policing and unjustified stops by Housing Unit officers?

- A. I had heard of some but not a lot.
- Q. And what had you heard?

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- A. Basically in a nutshell what you're saying, nothing of substance.
  - Q. So you think a complaint of aggressive policing or unjustified stops is -- you would characterize that as "nothing of substance"?

MS. FREELY: Objection to form.

A. That's not what I said at all. What I'm saying is not of substance is I'm not aware of on a broader scale of complaints that had substance. If someone had a complaint, the process is that they would bring that

complaint to Internal Affairs and it would be investigated. There's a difference between somebody generally making a complaint on a general level of there is this occurring as opposed to someone says that I was subjected to this and file a specific complaint.

address generalized complaints based on what something that somebody says that they heard. If there's a specific complaint and we were -- we always encourage if somebody has a complaint to come into Internal Affairs, make your complaints specific related to you or something you have direct knowledge of and we will investigate that. So I had heard generally of complaints that would be made, again, on a general basis.

Q. Okay.

- A. If there was a specific complaint made, that would come through the Internal Affairs.
- Q. And had you heard generally complaints that

  Housing Unit officers engaged in racially

  discriminatory policing?

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MS. FREELY: Objection to form.

- A. You know, there were some reports in the media of that but, again, I don't recall anything of actual substance that I was directly involved in.
- Q. Based on the reports in the media that you were aware of, did you ever investigate whether Housing Unit officers were engaging in discriminatory policing?
- A. The complaints that we would have investigated are complaints that would come into Internal Affairs from a complainant or someone who has direct knowledge of something that occurred.

  It is very difficult to generally investigate a complaint so -- and at that time I did not have operational control over Internal Affairs to be involved in that. You know, that -- I guess that ground level awareness of anything specific so, you know, when I say that I generally heard of some things in the media, it was not a lot. I heard some reporting.
- Q. Are you aware that the tenants had repeatedly asked the common council to end the Housing

- Unit contract because of discriminatory policing concerns?
- A. I think I might have seen a report on the media about that.
- Q. Are you aware that the state attorney general Eric Schneiderman at the time is investigating the Buffalo Police Department's use of traffic enforcement and sweeps inside public housing developments?
- A. No. Not -- no, I don't recall an investigation of that. I was never brought in for any informational sessions on that so my answer would be no.
- Q. And just to -- strike that. Strike that.

  I'm going to, let's see, introduce

  Gramaglia 1. Okay, and are you -- wait, is
  this -- are you able to see this?
- A. I am. I have to get a little closer to try to read it.
- Q. There we go. Is that better?
- A. Yes.

Q. Okay. This is an email from Matthew Wrona to you. It's dated June 25th, 2018.

handled by Captain Rinaldo who handled the ordering, setting up the infrastructure and then getting the training to our training academy, conducting the training, getting them issued, you know, the docks -- again, part of the infrastructure of the docks within their respective station houses needed dedicated lines, you know, for upload purposes, things of that nature. No, that was not handled by me.

- Q. And you wrote your master's thesis on body-worn camera programs, right?
- A. I wrote my master's thesis on officers' perceptions on body-worn cameras.
- Q. In your thesis you discuss the importance of training to a successful body-worn camera program, right?
- A. Yes.

Q. You wrote: "The most important part of the training is to have a significant amount of time spent on providing instruction on the department policy and ensuring that each department member is well-versed in all

aspects of the policy. This is extremely important because not following department policy could result in departmental charges against a member."

MS. FREELY: Objection.

- Q. Do you still agree with this statement?

  MS. FREELY: Objection to form.
- A. I do agree with that, yes.

- Q. Did the BPD invest a significant amount of time instructing officers on the department's body-worn camera policy?
- A. I believe we did. We still provide instruction on that. We've done training bulletins, but the initial rollout is that officers would come in for a training. Part of that training is the nomenclature of the body camera itself, how it operates, you know, getting used to its operation and then the policy itself and what that policy was. When the signed agreement came out with the union, we had to retrain the membership on that as well so yes. And every member of the department has access to the policy and the

signed agreement.

Q. And I will state for the record I know that we have the policy, but I don't believe that the signed agreement has been produced in discovery in this litigation.

Do you think that the officers are now well-versed in the body-worn camera policy?

MS. FREELY: Objection to form.

- A. I believe that they are. I think the union president -- well, I'm not going to say what he thinks but, yes, we have provided ample training and, as I said, there is some retraining that goes on as well.
- Q. Have you ever brought up departmental charges against officers for failing to adhere to the body-worn camera policy?
- 17 A. Yes.

- Q. And how many times have you done that?
- A. I think less than a hundred or about a hundred. I think it's -- I think the number is under a hundred.
  - Q. And what have been the penalties that have resulted from those charges?

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A. Well, that's the subject of ongoing arbitration. We have had some officers that have accepted a penalty of suspension. We've had some officers that have accepted a penalty of a reprimand but ultimately the vast, vast, vast majority of the offers -- so the way our disciplinary process works is that if formal charges are lodged, the commissioner of police will sign charges. The member in question is served with those charges by Internal Affairs.

We have to run what's called an informal hearing within ten days of those charges being returned back to us by the union. We run the informal hearing where it's similar to in the criminal world is a plea-bargain if you will. An offer is conveyed to the member. They have the choice of either accepting that offer or not.

In the vast majority of those cases, they have not accepted that offer at the urging I believe of the union because that's been the subject of ongoing arbitration. Of all those cases, we have held one formal

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arbitration hearing where we actually went to a formal hearing. The arbitrator found the particular officer in question in violation of the policy and issued a penalty of a formal reprimand. We have, geez, I think maybe around 60 give or take that are pending formal arbitration and we have had many sessions in front of an arbitrator trying to work through the body camera policy, issues, discipline, and so forth.

- Q. And since you have began bringing departmental charges against officers for violations of the body worn camera policy, have instances of violation of the policy reduced?
- A. Oh, I think our -- how do I want to put this?

  I think yes. I think the amount of
  disciplinary cases has gone down at a pretty
  decent rate since the beginning. You know, I
  think the rollout of a program like this, and
  you're going to see this nationwide, you know,
  it takes time for that technology and there's
  something called muscle memory, you know,
  where the officer has to get used to

activating those cameras. You know, that was the initial, you know, issue in the beginning but, yeah, we have gotten better.

- Q. It sounds like the department takes adherence to the body-worn camera policy pretty seriously. Would you agree with that?

  MS. FREELY: Objection to form.
- A. I would agree with that.

- Q. And why do you think it's important to enforce the body-worn camera policy?
- A. Number 1, it's policy. If we put out policy, then you have to adhere to the policy. Number 2, it's transparency. You know, the -- far and away, the vast majority of those videos that are produced show that the officers are acting in accordance with department policy. There are very few instances that I've seen where the body-worn cameras have shown or produced or resulted in an officer violating policy. Evidence gathering, obviously it's extremely important in a criminal proceeding to have that evidence, video evidence to be able to show what happened so, you know, those

cameras are extremely necessary.

You know, I think you go back years when body-worn cameras were coming on the scene, you know, the attitudes and the perceptions of officers were that they did not want them.

And I think if you talk to a lot of officers nowadays, the vast majority of officers are happy to have them, want them, and want to show the public what's actually occurring out there.

- Q. Do you think that officers are generally aware that the body-worn camera policy is enforced?

  MS. FREELY: Objection to form.
- A. Yes.

- Q. And do you think that results in greater adherence to the policy?
- A. I believe it has resulted in greater adherence.
- Q. We talked a little bit about this before, but did George Floyd's death and the protest movement that followed change policing in Buffalo?
- A. I mean, there were changes made to some

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academy so I don't -- I don't recall
specifically what that national organization
would be.

- Q. And has such a training by a national organization taken place while you were commissioner?
- A. No. Not by a national organization, no. I brought in New York State on -- to update our training academy on implicit bias, brought in -- there was an update and a change to that training so we got the training staff the newest training on that. We had done implicit bias in the past but, you know, really I think the best person to do some of that constitutional stop training is the DA's office who are the ones that have to prosecute cases and run suppression hearings or handle suppression hearings.
- Q. And how often does the DA's office provide training on constitutional stops?
- A. I don't know. I can't answer that question.

  I don't know the last time that that would

  have been done. You know, training is a

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of a criminal or a traffic or even a parking adjudication.

- Q. Do you recall making changes to the BPD's tinted windows ticketing practices in 2020?
- A. Making changes? No, not changes. I'm not sure what you're referring to as -- well, I quess I will wait for your next question.
- Q. Well, something we observed is that tinted windows ticketing decreased and -- well, let me ask: Are you aware that around 2020 Buffalo Police Department officers started issuing fewer tinted windows tickets?
- A. Well, again, if you recall in 2020 we had something called COVID which you will see that all of our categories of tickets and traffic stops significantly decreased, so that's one of those years down the line that will have a big asterisk next to it when it comes to statistics for a lot of categories, not just for policing but everything else in the world.
- Q. But the BPD never issued any kind of guidance or policy change that was directly concerning tinted windows ticketing?

A. A policy change, no. Tinted window tickets is a violation of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law. Officers have discretion on whether or not they're going to issue a summons to a particular motorist or not so that's still to this day a violation of the vehicle and traffic law.

MS. FREELY: I'd just like to note my objection on the record to the previous question. Thank you.

MS. WILNER: To what? I'm sorry; I didn't hear that.

MS. FREELY: To the previous question.

- Q. So if tinted windows ticketing decreased after -- in response to COVID but then the numbers stayed low, what would the reason -- what do you think would be the reason for that?
  - MS. FREELY: Objection to form.
- A. You're talking specifically tinted window tickets?
- O. Yes.

A. I don't know. I mean, officers have the

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officer was out of procedure, out of line and then we would conduct an internal investigation on that.

MS. FREELY: Claudia, do you want to -do you still have questions in this line of
questioning?

MS. WILNER: I do. I just have one or two more questions and then we'll be ready to take a break if you don't mind.

MS. FREELY: Okay. I am trying to go off the record for a second. Peter just walked in so we can switch off without taking that break then.

- Q. Have you ever brought anybody up on departmental charges for not complying with the core principles in the traffic enforcement policy?
- A. So the way you're asking the question, I think we don't have a -- our rules and regulations are pretty specific so, you know, there's a rule that's charged typically when we have an internal complaint called conduct. So we don't have a rule and regulation that says you

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violated the core principles of MOP chapter this section.

If there is a complaint that came in and somebody complained of say rudeness or, you know, how a particular encounter went down, if it -- if the conduct was what we would believe is not proper, we would bring a conduct charge and then we would cite a statement of facts of what that conduct was that we believe was a violation of the officer's -- of the rules and regulations. So we don't have a rule and regulation that would be formally charged stating core principles of chapter this and subsection that.

Everything is very specific to a situation, and then we would have to determine whether or not it rose to the level of a formal charge or if we believed that an officer conducted a traffic stop and the core principles weren't necessarily followed because of, you know, some rude comments that were made, that may open an Internal Affairs investigation but it may only rise to the

level of a conference based on a, you know, prior history with the officer and being addressed at that point. So my long-winded answer is there is no rule and regulation specifically stating core principles. It's conduct or could be something else more in depth.

- Q. Okay. Thank you for that explanation.
- A. It's a tough way to answer a question so...
- Q. Okay. We can go ahead and take a five-minute break now.
  - A. Great. Thank you.

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MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Thanks.

(A recess was taken.)

BY MS. WILNER:

Q. So I'd like to talk a little bit about conferences. This was something that came up in our discussion just a few minutes ago. So when a Internal Affairs complaint results in a conference -- well, let me ask -- let me start a different way.

Was it your role when you were a deputy police commissioner to conduct conferences

things of that nature.

- Q. Was it your practice to keep notes or records of the conference?
- A. No. They were verbal discussions, and then the only note would have been writing on the file the date and the time that the conference was held.
- Q. And did you ever receive any training or guidance on how to conduct a conference?
- A. Just from the commissioner stating what -- you know, what would occur in a conference, the type of conversation that would be had.
- Q. Meaning that the commissioner would tell you what the conference should be about; is that what you're saying?
- A. Yeah, typically. Yeah, yeah, typically. The first conference that I would have conducted when I was a district chief at B District and then Commissioner Derenda would have sent a file to me to conduct the conference with an officer.
- Q. I see. So when you were the chief and you were conducting conferences, you would have

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officer's disciplinary history in preparation for a conference?

- A. Not necessarily in preparation of the conference. I would look at it but because the determination has already been made by the commissioner of police looking at the disciplinary history to see if there was a history of this. And if there was a history of similar conduct, chances are it wouldn't be at a conference; it would rise to the level of a formal charge which takes it into a different realm at that point.
- Q. Would the officer's disciplinary history have any impact on your understanding of what occurred during the incident?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- A. I guess I'm not sure what you're -- can you ask that again, be a little more descriptive?

  Are you asking if their disciplinary history determines why this is a conference or how the conversation is going to go?
- Q. Yeah, let's take the second question. Does the -- did the officer's disciplinary history

have any impact on how a conversation with you would go?

A. Well, it gets to the level of a conference because there probably is no prior history related to that type of an offense, but we also through, again, the collective bargaining agreement and the disciplinary process within our department which is contractual, we have to mostly keep that conference specific to that specific reason alone.

Getting into older history, older cases, things that have already been adjudicated or dismissed would be cause for the officer to go back to the union, reopen the case, and then an arbitrator can come back, and has come back, and would say that you have to keep the conference specific to that specific complaint.

Q. Okay.

A. Because it's -- I don't want to use the term

but I'm going to use the term. You have to be

careful of a double jeopardy situation where

you're reopening something that's already been

letting that district chief know and then usually that district chief would then come in and meet me. So we're not talking about a lot of instances here, but the district chief would be in the conference with me when those times where they were conducted. There was not a lot of those, but that would occur.

- Q. Well, you testified earlier that the purpose of a conference was really for training, right?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And so you would be advising the officer of how they should correct or improve their behavior, right?
- A. Based on the incident that occurred, yes.
- Q. Would you then inform the officer's supervisor of the corrections and improvements that were -- that you as DPC thought were needed?

  MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form.
- A. No, it needs to be addressed with the officer directly.
- Q. But then doesn't that leave the officer's supervisors unaware of issues and unable to

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offer ongoing guidance and supervision around those issues?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

A. The way these are laid out is that we conduct a conference with the specific member of the department.

You know, if it's for a car accident, we address, you know, what driving habit led to that particular situation, you know, short of - I don't know if the officer is driving in a reckless manner on a regular occasion and this particular time they got in an accident, just as much as I don't believe a -- having been a district supervisor, a patrol supervisor for five years, you know, if I saw something, if I felt an officer was driving in a manner, I would tell them at that time but we have to address situations -- immediate supervisors have to address situations if they see it at the time.

So if I told a supervisor, hey, I conferenced him for their driving, I mean, the supervisor is going to know that they were

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involved in an accident; they were going to know they were being brought in for a conference. You know, that's how it was addressed. Going back to the supervisor and saying just so you know I told him -- you know, this is what I told him, it's not going to change their immediate supervision of that -- of that person.

- Q. What about the example of a complaint of rudeness that results in a conference and you're advising the officer about their behavior, do you talk to the supervisor about the rudeness that was discussed at the conference?
- A. Well, the supervisor is going to be aware that a conference was being held with that officer, but I would also fully expect any supervisor in the police department that if they were at a particular scene/situation and they witnessed an officer being rude or going in a direction that they were being rude, that they would immediately address that. If it's not in their presence, they're not going to know

either; we would then find out by way of a complaint so we can't be --

Q. Right.

- A. -- everywhere every time to see every situation. Those have to be addressed by the on-scene supervisor if they see it.
- Q. Yes, and I am talking about the specific circumstance in which there is an Internal Affairs complaint for rudeness and the commissioner decides that that should be resolved by a conference with you. You conference the officer on their rudeness. Do you then tell the lieutenant, hey, I just spoke to Officer Smith about his rudeness; can you keep an eye on him to make sure that he is dealing with civilians and treating them with respect?
- A. No, I --
- MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form.
  - A. No, I don't because it's already expected that the lieutenant, if they witness an officer in their command being rude that they are going to address that so it's -- it would almost be

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redundant. Address it with the officer or a deputy commissioner or a chief would address that with the officer and the lieutenants are well aware of what's expected. And if the lieutenant stood by and watched somebody, one of their subordinates or any subordinate within the police department, conducting themselves in a manner, the lieutenant would be brought in for a statement and be subject to an Internal Affairs investigation so it would almost be redundant to tell the lieutenant that I talked to the officer about Keep an eye on them, they're a situation. That's their nature of their job supposed to. as a supervisor is to watch out for the members of their command. They can't watch somebody when they're not directly there at a situation. It's already expected of our supervisors to do that.

Q. And what if the lieutenant wasn't there to witness the incident, would you then inform the lieutenant about it?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form.

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A. I guess my question back to you is if a lieutenant is not there to witness something, how are they supposed to know something -- that the officer didn't conduct themselves in a certain manner? So that would have to be the citizen coming in and filing a complaint.

I think just common sense dictates that I can't tell a supervisor to keep an eye out for an officer when they're not there to actually see what's happening. We have to rely on citizen complaints to bring officers' conduct to our attention. But if a supervisor is at a situation, the full expectation is that they will address that at that time or shortly thereafter and handle it appropriately. I can't expect a supervisor to handle a situation if they're not there to be a witness to it.

Q. So after you conducted a conference, and we're going to stick with the example of the conference for rudeness, would you do any kind of follow up?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form.

- A. A follow up after the conference?
- 2 Q. Yes.

- A. No. The case is resolved.
  - Q. Did you have any systems in place to monitor officers' conduct after a conference to see if they were comporting with the guidance that you gave them?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form.

- A. There is no system in place other than a complaint coming in to address how an officer conducts themselves. The body-worn cameras are there so we can see the -- what previously was unseen and it was a person-on-person complaint, he said/she said is the common term, but there's -- you know, there's no system in place that can monitor what someone is doing when nobody is watching.
- Q. Okay. And I would like to take a look at some conferences, some IAD files for conferences that you conducted when you were the deputy police commissioner. And I'm going to start -- this is going to be Gramaglia 6, and this is the IAD file of Deandre Green. And I

certain things, sexual harassment, bloodborne pathogens, PESH, those are mandatory so sometimes we have to stop, detour, get into these mandatories before the year is up and then go back to some of these other things and then we hit other trainings. So I know there was an aggressive push, I think it was 2019, to get the department through that ABLE training. I believe we got through a good portion of it, at least the patrol force, but I don't have the exact numbers.

- Q. And how about the implicit bias training, how many officers have taken the implicit bias training?
- A. I don't have --

- MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Form. Go ahead.
- A. Yeah, I don't have the number of that, but I made that mandatory training departmentally.

  And with those, we have five hours of New York State mandated. Implicit bias is one of those that must be done every year so I don't have the exact numbers but we got through a significant number of the department.

Keep in mind, you're not going to have everybody because you've got officers that are -- that might be on leave, some might be on long-term suspension, some are on a leave of absence, some are on long-term injury or sick leave so you're not going to get 100 percent of the department. There's people we just are not going to be able to bring in for training for other reasons.

- Q. Okay. I'd like to move on and look at another file. And actually while I'm calling it up, for the implicit bias training, is that -- is everybody required to take that training so captains, chiefs, detectives, lieutenants, or is it only for officers?
- A. No, everybody.

Q. And this is going to be Gramaglia 8, and this is the IAD file of Andre Wise. And this was a complaint from October 2018, and this was another one where you were directed to conference the officers. The officers involved were Shawn McCabe, Patrick McDonald, and Lieutenant, how do you say his name,

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that authorization but, you know, you still have to keep that in there for, you know, some safety reasons. You know, there could hypothetically be an escaped prisoner where you have to set up traffic checkpoints. If you could pull up the section of the language and read it more specifically but, you know, having something in there and the authorizations that are required are two different things.

- Q. Okay. But under the MOP you could restart those traffic safety checkpoints at any time, right?
- A. I'd have the authorization. I could, yes.
- Q. Does the BPD conduct performance evaluations of officers?
  - A. Contractually we're not able to, no. That's a subject of union negotiations.
    - Q. Okay. And -- yeah, maybe I will come back to that in a little bit. So aside from performance evaluations, does the BPD evaluate officers' performance in any way?
    - A. No. Subject to the union negotiations, we're

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not contractually allowed to do evaluations.

- Q. Do you think that instituting performance evaluations would promote better training and supervision of officers?
  - MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
- A. I do. We're -- it's no secret in the department that we are trying to get that.
- Q. And the performance evaluations are actually required in order for the BPD to preserve its accreditation, right?
- A. So we have a waiver from New York State because it's outside of our control.
  - Q. But the waiver was only for a certain period of time, right, and the waiver will expire?
    - A. No, we would have to again apply. We maintain that application for a waiver so we are still accredited and we are in compliance with our accreditation.
    - Q. The contract is under negotiation now?
- A. Yeah, the -- the last agreed upon contract expired June 30th of 2019. It went into binding interest arbitration which was settled

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last year which was only two years so it covered from July 1st of '19 to June 30th of '21. So by the time it was settled, it was already expired in itself so we are expired again and moving towards arbitration again.

- Q. Okay. And that particular arbitration that results in pay raises for officers but no performance evaluations, right?
- A. Correct. That was the arbitrator's decision.
- Q. Is the City currently seeking to get performance evaluations during the new contract and negotiations?
- A. We did in the negotiation stage, but now that we are at the mediation stage I don't know what I'm allowed to discuss on mediation.

  There's rules of mediation that, forgive me, I don't know what we're allowed to discuss because we're in mediation, but I will say that when we were actively negotiating with the union we were -- that was one of the things that we put on the table is performance evaluations.
- Q. The city charter gives you as commissioner the

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power and duty to govern and discipline officers, right?

- A. Well, the contractual agreement and contractual language sets forth the policy and procedures of discipline. So whether or not I could on my own invoke some form of discipline, I will lose that to an arbitrator and an arbitrator has all authority by contract between the union and the City and it's been that way for decades. I don't know when that agreement was signed, but it goes back a long way.
- Q. So you believe that the collective bargaining agreement supersedes any rights that you have under the city charter to govern and discipline officers?

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. With relation to discipline, yes. There's contractual language on how that process plays out.
- Q. Does the BPD have an early warning system to identify officers who engage in problematic

practices?

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MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. We have a program that Internal Affairs uses called IAPro. It has the ability to do it but because of contractual limitations we are not able to act upon any early intervention system. That would have to be agreed upon, negotiated with the union.
- Q. And is that part of the negotiations that are happening now with the new contract?
- A. An early warning system, I don't recall or believe that it was part of the initial negotiations.
- Q. And were those negotiations -- sorry. Did this latest round of negotiations, did that begin during your time as commissioner or was that something that began under Lockwood and that you continued?
- A. Well, I will say which time? So I was only remotely involved in one aspect of the negotiations that led to the binding arbitration and then ultimately the binding

#### -JOSEPH GRAMAGLIA-

Q. Okay. Are you aware that the traffic stop receipt data shows racial disparities in that Black drivers are stopped more often than White drivers?

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

A. So I -- and this was covered in depth and even not aired. You have to look at -- a lot deeper into the data. Break it down by each patrol district, you will see differences in the data. And then what was not aired, what was not put on anything is you're automatically assuming that everybody that got a stop receipt in a particular area lives within that same census tract area.

You cannot -- and there are studies showing that you should not, cannot use census tract data compared and overlaid with traffic stop data, traffic stop receipt data, summons data for that census tract area unless you dug into every single one of those stop receipts or summonses and then looked to see exactly where those individuals live. You're assuming

that someone is only being stopped within the census tract data tract that they live in.

There's a lot of variables that come into place. And you're also assuming that someone was not stopped for a valid reason. If there's a valid reason, then by law we have every ability to stop somebody.

- Q. Okay. I'm looking at the situation of the traffic stop receipt data.
- A. I understand.

Q. And it shows that Black drivers are stopped more often than White drivers based on what your officers reported of the race of the people stopped, and I'm asking is that something that you're aware of?

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. I think I did answer the question. I looked at the --
- Q. I am looking for a yes or no answer. Are you aware of those disparities?

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

A. I'm aware of the data.

- Q. And the fact that it shows a racial disparity?

  MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
  - A. It depends on how you want to look at the data; that's my answer.
  - Q. Are you aware that the data shows that Black drivers are stopped more often than White drivers?
- MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
  - A. I've answered the question in numerous ways.
    - Q. Well, actually, you haven't asked -- you have not directly answered that question.
    - A. I may not have answered it the way your -
      MR. RUSS: He has answered it several
      times.
    - A. I may not have answered it the way you want me to answer it, but I've answered the question.

      It's a deeper answer.
    - Q. Well, I'm not asking for an explanation of the reason, your opinion of whether it's right or wrong. I'm just asking if you're aware of the

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numbers.

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. I am aware of the numbers, yes. I have not looked at the numbers recently. I'm aware of the numbers as of the last time I pulled them, and I don't know when that was.
- Q. And have you investigated the reasons for those disparities?
- A. I investigate complaints that come into
  Internal Affairs. If there's no complaints,
  then I have to assume that the reason for the
  traffic stop was a valid reason and that the
  motorist that was stopped, for whatever reason
  that was, did not file a complaint. They must
  have felt that there was a valid reason why
  they were stopped as well.

And you have to remember not every traffic stop ends up in a traffic stop receipt. Some of those end with a traffic summons being issued, and the racial data is not collected on the traffic summons by New York State. That's a New York State summons,

not a City of Buffalo summons.

- Q. Okay. And I'm still talking about traffic stop receipts, and I asked whether you investigated the reason for those disparities and I understood the answer to that question to be no; am I correct?
  - MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
- A. Unless there's an Internal Affairs complaint filed, then there is no investigation.
- Q. Do you believe Black drivers commit more traffic violations than White drivers?
  - MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
- 15 A. I have no data to suggest that.
  - Q. I do recall that when the WIVB reporter asked you about traffic stop receipt disparities, you said that the data was not looked at deep enough and I heard you say that again today in this deposition. Did you, yourself, ever do a deeper look into the data that you said was needed?
  - A. I didn't say it was needed. I told them that

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if they wanted to make certain allegations that they should look deeper into that. I have not done an analysis based on addresses where people live and where they received a summons or where they were stopped. I respond to complaints, and I've explained the disciplinary process. I've explained the investigative process, the complaint process.

If somebody feels that they were stopped -- and I've been on TV on this, in that very interview. If somebody believes that they were stopped for an invalid reason or for reasons other than committing a traffic offense or for reasonable suspicion based on articulable facts that they are encouraged, not even asked, they are encouraged to come in and file a complaint and we will investigate that. Our department has made significant changes over the years with technology in the advent of body cameras and that really helps, you know, to investigate complaints and I don't have complaints.

Q. Are you aware -- and now I'm going to move on

-JOSEPH GRAMAGLIA-

- Q. Well, now that you know that it is possible to enter the race of the person ticketed into

  TraCS, have you considered issuing a general order requiring officers to collect and record that information?
- A. No. I don't control New York State TraCS system to make that field open and a part of the TraCS summons so my answer was no.
- Q. Well, okay. And that's based on the fact that you think that the -- I'm sorry, I don't understand the reason. I didn't understand that answer. You testified that you learned that it is possible to enter race into TraCS, correct?
- A. I know that now, yes, that it is possible.
- Q. Okay. And given that it is possible to enter race into TraCS, have you considered ordering your officers to enter the race of the person ticketed into TraCS?
- A. I did not issue a general order. No, I have not considered it.
- Q. Do you think it's important to be able to identify racial disparities in the BPD's

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#### -JOSEPH GRAMAGLIA-

racial disparities in ticketing, and I would like a yes or no answer.

- A. It's a priority for me to investigate all complaints of alleged misconduct or other allegations, and I will investigate those complaints but, you know, simply looking at one dataset. Was the traffic stop for a valid reason? If it was, then that's the end of the conversation at that point for that traffic stop. If a complaint is made, I can investigate that complaint. I don't have any complaints that I'm aware of for someone who was pulled over and they felt that they were improperly pulled over.
- Q. Interestingly right in that WIVB interview that you gave on TV they interviewed a person who was a Black man who said that he was -- had been improperly pulled over because of his race. Did you investigate that situation?

  MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
- A. Did he file a complaint with Internal Affairs?

  I remember the story obviously. I just don't

remember who the person was, what were they written a summons for, or what were they stopped for. Was that stop valid and legal? That's what I have to look at, if the stop was valid and legal.

- Q. Well, did you ask Internal Affairs to open an investigation of the racial profiling that was alleged in that media interview?
- A. I did not. The --

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. The individual didn't come forward that I'm aware of to Internal Affairs. And as part of that media interview, I also said -- and I don't know if it made it to air, but I also said on several occasions that we encourage people to come forward if they believe that they were the subject of racial profiling, if they believe that the stop was not valid. I said that on numerous occasions in that interview.
- Q. Isn't the department required to investigate allegations regardless of how they're

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received, even without -- even without a formal complaint being filed by that individual, here you have an individual saying right on TV that they were stopped because of their race, why not open an investigation on that?

MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.

- A. Well, as you said, I respond to allegations.

  If I have a complaint, if I have an allegation, come forward and we will investigate that. I need facts to move forward with an investigation.
- Q. Does the BPD have a written policy that prohibits the use of racial slurs or racially derogatory language by officers?
- A. Yes, I think you read it earlier.
- Q. I'm sorry, where did I -- where did I read that earlier?
- A. When we were looking over one of the complaints, wasn't that in one of the sections that you read? A section on profane language, we had a discussion on that. I thought you

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- read something -- or brought something up on that before.
  - O. So --

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- A. But, yes, we do have policies on that.
- Q. Okay. So it would be the general policies that prohibit profane language and require courtesy and respect. Other than that, is there anything specific -- specifically on racially derogatory language?
- A. I mean, there's sections on officers' conduct.
- Q. And, again, those are -- those would be general conduct but I'm wondering if there is anything specific that you know of specifically on the use of racially derogatory language?
- A. Yeah, it's in there. I just don't know exactly where it is off the top of my head. I'd have to pull it up.
- Q. Are you familiar with signs posted on bulletin boards in station houses that prohibit the use of racial slurs or racial profiling?
- 22 A. No.
  - Q. And are there any such signs posted on

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significantly offended that that was purported to be widespread in the normal course of business.

- Q. So did you ever do any investigation or auditing to assess whether his testimony was valid?
- A. I don't know how I would conduct an investigation other than asking everybody one by one if you talk that way as a regular course of your business. Again, I can only operate on complaints that come in and I also have every expectation that the supervision of this police department and the officers that work in this department that if they heard, you know, any type of offensive language, whatever it is, that they would -- they would report it and act upon it.

MR. RUSS: And, Claudia, as you know, that testimony came in a deposition which is part of another lawsuit against Buffalo Police Department and various individuals.

MS. WILNER: I'm not -- I'm only aware -- I'm aware of what's happening in this

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#### -JOSEPH GRAMAGLIA-

question, and he will give his answer.

- Q. And I think your answer on progressive discipline was no, correct?
- We do not have a disciplinary matrix, no. Α. That would have to be negotiated with the union and for them to accept the discipline that comes along with a particular case. Otherwise, it goes to the arbitrator. don't have to accept any discipline. member is free to reject any discipline that is offered by the commissioner of police at which point it will go to a formal hearing or go to disciplinary triage. If it cannot be resolved at that level, then it goes to a formal hearing and that could take a year, that could take two years, it could take three years.
- Q. Since becoming commissioner, and setting aside the Amber Beyer situation, have you brought charges against any officers for using racial slurs or racially derogatory language?
- A. No, not that -- no. I don't believe so, no.

  Nothing stuck out in my head.

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- Q. Since becoming commissioner, have you handled complaints of officers engaging in racial profiling or racially biased policing?
- A. No.

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- Q. And have you ever disciplined an officer for engaging in racially biased policing?
- A. I don't believe I've had any substantiated complaints of that. You're saying outside of the named member, or are you including the named member Amber Beyer?
- Q. Outside of -- outside of Amber Beyer.
- A. Outside of Amber, no, I don't -- I don't believe I've had any complaints come in in that regard.
- Q. Are you aware of instances in which the BPD has received more than one complaint against the same officer for racial discrimination?
- A. Since becoming commissioner?
- Q. Well, just generally are you aware of officers that have multiple racial discrimination complaints against them?
- A. I mean, you've pointed out a few but outside of that, I have not seen too much of those

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- Q. So other than the formal IAD complaint process, do you have any other systems that are set up to alert you to multiple -- officers who have received multiple complaints?
- A. I don't have a system, but the Attorney

  General of New York has a system in place

  which I'm sure you're familiar with. If -- we
  have to provide any member of the department

  that has acquired five cases in a 24-month

  time frame regardless of the outcome of those

  cases, those complaints, whether they're

  unfounded or sustained, any five within a

  24-month time frame must be sent to the

  attorney general. The captain in Internal

  Affairs gathers those files, has a system in

  place set forth by the attorney general and

  sends those out and then the attorney general

  opens up their own investigation.
- Q. And when those alerts are sent to the attorney general, do you get copies of them as well?
- A. Copies of the files? We already have the files in our possession. We're the ones

discovery. Going on --

MR. RUSS: We can talk about it.

BY MS. WILNER:

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- Q. Since becoming commissioner, have you made changes to the way the Internal Affairs

  Division operates?
- A. You mean by policy? No.
- Q. And are you familiar with the quarterly IAPro meetings?
- A. Well, I'm aware of -- we have not conducted a quarterly IAPro meeting; it's been quite some time, you know. IAPro meetings were put into place a long time ago for the purposes of what you brought up as early intervention. We can't act on that. We act on every individual complaint as it comes in. So, you know, I think outside of a quarterly meeting that I can't take action on, I'm aware of every complaint when it comes in and what the investigative process is and we review those mostly on a weekly basis --
- Q. I see.
- A. -- with Internal Affairs.

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IAPro alerts. I can't act on early
intervention.

- Q. And so do the IAPro alerts go to the lieutenants, captains, and chiefs?
- A. I just answered that. We don't send out IAPro alerts because we can't act on them.
- Q. I see. And that's been -- you sent them once -- at one time you did send them, but then you stopped sending them prior to COVID or?
- A. I didn't send them. We had IAPro quarterly meetings. I attended them when I was a district chief. When I became deputy commissioner, we had some. I felt they really weren't productive when I went to them because, as I said many times, we can't act -- we have to act on each individual complaint as it comes in. I can't act in a generalization to say I think you're trouble. There is no mechanism in place in the contractual agreements that I can act on somebody because I believe that they are in trouble -- or they are a trouble.

Additionally, we have to look at the complaints on the merits of the complaints and where the investigation goes and what evidence is produced. So, you know, you can't just take into an assumption because a complaint is made that an officer is in the wrong. If they are in the wrong, we need the evidence to substantiate that and we will take disciplinary action if we have the evidence to prove it.

- Q. Are you familiar with major and minor violations?
- A. Well the term, yes.

- Q. Would an allegation that an officer used a racial slur be a major or a minor violation?

  MR. RUSS: Objection to form. You may answer.
- A. I mean, we don't have a list of this is major, this is minor. I think there's -- it's just kind of known as major and minor violations.

  So I -- there's no list where this is considered. I would consider a major violation not to and including but if there

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Q. No.

- A. It was just traffic summonses?
- O. Correct.
  - A. I mean, I guess that would be up to a court to determine whether or not there was a violation there, but that's where the case ended at that point.
  - Q. When you were looking at this case, did you look at Officer Garry's disciplinary history?
  - A. I don't recall if I did or I didn't but, again, looking back on it, I look at the facts and circumstances of this case. Whatever is in the prior history that is proven, just like in a criminal case, you have to look at the facts and circumstances of the case that is before you right now. I can't find that an officer violated policy on something because of a past history of doing something. He has to be or she has to be held accountable for the actions of the case at hand in that particular case.
  - Q. Okay. And so I am looking at Officer Garry's disciplinary history which is part of the IAD,

1 STATE OF NEW YORK) 2 COUNTY OF ERIE 3 4 I, Carrie A. Fisher, Notary Public, in and 5 for the County of Erie, State of New York, do hereby certify: 6 That the witness whose testimony appears 7 hereinbefore was, before the commencement of 8 their testimony, duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; that said testimony was taken remotely 9 pursuant to notice at the time and place as herein set forth; that said testimony was 10 taken down by me and thereafter transcribed into typewriting, and I hereby certify the 11 foregoing testimony is a full, true and correct transcription of my shorthand notes so 12 taken. 13 I further certify that I am neither counsel 14 for nor related to any party to said action, nor in anyway interested in the outcome 15 thereof. 16 17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 18 11th day of October, 2023. 19 20 21 Carrie A. Fisher Notary Public - State of New York 22 No. 01FI6240227 Qualified in Erie County 23 My commission expires 5/02/27